

Sukhothai

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Khao Luang



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Wat Sa Si

Sukhothai

Thai Term Glossary

Amphoe: District

Ao: Bay

Ban: Village

Chedi: Stupa or Pagoda

Doi or Phu or Khao : Mountain

Khlong : Canal

Ko : Island

Maenam: River

Mueang: Town or City

Namtok: Waterfall

Tambon: Sub-district

Note: English spelling here given tries to approximate Thai pronunciation. Posted signs may be spelled differently. When seeking help from a Thai for directions, point to the Thai spellings given after each place

"The City of World Heritage Site, Thai Alphabet Creation, Loi Krathong Festival, Buddhism, Intricate Tin Chok Hand Woven Fabrics, Ancient Gold Reproductions, Sangkhalok Celadon, Phra Mae Ya Shrine and King Ramkhamhaeng the Great's Statue, the Dawn of Happiness."

Sukhothai was the first kingdom of Thailand established some 700 years ago. The province is located on the lower edge of the northern region, 427 kilometres north of Bangkok, and covers some 6,596 square kilometres.

Established in around 1237-1257, Sukhothai literally means "Dawn of Happiness."

Phokhun Si Intharathit was the founder of the Phra Ruang Dynasty, Sukhothai's first Dynasty. For 120 years as the capital of Thailand, Sukhothai was ruled by many kings. In this connection, the most dynamic monarch being King Ramkhamhaeng the Great, who created the Thai alphabet, laid the foundation for

politics, monarchy, and religion, as well as, expanded its boundary of influence. Though the golden era of Sukhothai no more existed, tourists should bear in mind that respect and admiration for the renowned ruined twin cities of Sukhothai and Si Satchanalai is valued.

Sukhothai is administratively divided into 10 districts (Amphoe); namely, Amphoe Mueang Sukhothai, Amphoe Ban Lat, Amphoe Kong Krailat, Amphoe Khiri Mat, Amphoe Thung Saliam, Amphoe Ban Dan Lan Hoi, Amphoe Si Satchanalai, Amphoe Si Samrong, Amphoe Sawankhalok, and Amphoe Si Nakhon

HOW TO GET THERE

By Car:

From Bangkok: 2 routes

1. Travel along Highway No. 1 onto Highway No. 101 via the provinces of Nakhon Sawan and Kamphaeng Phet. Proceed further via Amphoe Phran Kratai and Amphoe Khiri Mat towards Sukhothai. The total distance is 440 kilometres.

2. Proceed along Highway No. 1. at Km. 50, switch to Highway No. 32 via Amphoe Bang Pa-in

T-junction in Phra Nakhon Sawan. Proceed further onto Highway No. 117 for Phitsanulok and switch to Highway No. 12 for Sukhothai. This route is 427 kilometres.

By Bus: Take the daily air-conditioned or ordinary bus from the Bangkok Northern Bus Terminal (Mo Chit 2) on Kamphaeng Phet 2 Road to Sukhothai. The journey takes 7 hours. For more information, contact the Transport Company Limited, Tel. 1490 www.transport.co.th. Sukhothai Bus Terminal, Tel. 0 5561 3296. In addition, there are private bus services; namely, Win Tour, Co., Ltd., Tel. 0 5561 1039,

Bangkok office Tel. 0 2936 3753, and Phitsanulok Yan Yon Co., Ltd., Tel. 0 5530 2021, 0 5525 8941, Bangkok office Tel. 0 2936 2924 - 5

By Train: There are no trains going directly to Sukhothai. One may travel by the daily express train or diesel railcar from the Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong) to Phitsanulok and then take a local bus to Sukhothai, about 59 kilometres away. For more information, contact the Travelling Service Unit, State Railway of Thailand, Tel. 1690, 0 2220 4444 www.railway.co.th

By Plane: The Bangkok Airways Co., Ltd., operates daily flights from Bangkok to Sukhothai. For more information, contact the Bangkok office Tel. 0 2265 5678, 0 2265 5555, Sukhothai office Tel. 0 5564 7224 - 5, or visit www.bangkokair.com. Alternatively, Thai Airways International Public Company Limited offers Bangkok - Phitsanulok flights daily. Contact the Bangkok office Tel. 0 2356 1111, 0 2288 7000. One further commutes by car to Sukhothai. Phitsanulok office Tel. 0 5524 2971-2 www.thaiairways.com.

Distances from Amphoe Mueang to Other Districts

Amphoe Si Samrong	20	kilometres
Amphoe Kong Krailat	21	kilometres
Amphoe Khiri Mat	22	kilometres
Amphoe Ban Dan Lan Hoi	28	kilometres
Amphoe Sawankhalok	38	kilometres
Amphoe Si Nakhon	54	kilometres
Amphoe Si Satchanalai	67	kilometres
Amphoe Thung Saliam	68	kilometres

Distances from Sukhothai to Nearby Provinces

Phitsanulok	59	kilometres
Kamphaeng Phet	77	kilometres
Tak	79	kilometres

Uttaradit	100	kilometres
Phrae	165	kilometres
Lampang	207	kilometres

ATTRACTIONS
Amphoe Mueang Sukhothai
Phra Mae Ya Shrine (ศาลพระแม่ย่า)

Situated in front of the City Hall, Thanon Nikhon Kasem, by the Yom River, the shrine is highly respected by Sukhothai residents. It houses an idol of Phra Mae Ya, a stone figure with a long face, tapered chin, long halo, and dressed as an ancient queen. The idol is about 1 metre high and is supposed to have been built during King Ramkhamhaeng the Great's reign as a dedication to his late mother Nang Sueang.

In this connection, the word Phra Mae Ya or grandmother in Thai is literally a term of endearment since the local people regarded King Ramkhamhaeng the Great as their father. The statue was formerly housed in a rock shelter of Phra Mae Ya Mountain. The Sukhothai residents later relocated it to the present shrine situated in front of the City Hall. The shrine is also believed to house the spirit of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great. The Phra Mae Ya Fair is held annually in late February.

To get there: A local bus service operates from the municipality to the shrine.

Wat Thai Chumphon (วัดไทยชุมพล)
Charotwithithong Road, Tambon Thani. Enshired Luang Pho Tho, Sukhothai era Buddha image. Luang Pho Ngan Buddha Image is enshrined in the wihan closed by. The mural painting there is also very interesting.

Sangkhalok Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์สังคโลก สุโขทัย)

It is located within Ananda hotel, Krachong intersection Thanon. The museum displays more than 2,000 pieces of Sangkhalok ceramic wares collected from various sources both locally and internationally. It is open daily from 8.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. Admission fees for adults and children are 100 baht. For more information, Tel. 0 5561 4333.

To get there: Use the local bus or the tricycle services from the market to the museum.

Fish Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์ปลาในวรรณคดี เฉลิมพระเกียรติ)

This is located in the Rama IX Park, along Highway No. 12, on the Sukhothai – Phitsanulok route. The museum is on the right-hand side. It displays a variety of fresh water fish mentioned in Thai literature such as the travel poems titled Kap Ho Khlong Nirat Phra Bat and Kap Ho Khlong Praphat Than Thongdaeng, and the Kap He Ruea boat song by Chaofa Thammathibet (Chaofa Kung). It is open daily except Tuesdays from 9.00 a.m.–5.00 p.m. There is no admission fee.

To get there: It is accessible by taking the Phitsanulok–Sukhothai bus from the bus terminal to the Rama IX Park.

Ramkhamhaeng National Museum

(พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติรามคำแหง)

Located on the right side of the Sukhothai Historical Park, the Ramkhamhaeng National Museum houses many artefacts found from archaeological excavations in Sukhothai, as well as, those given by the locals. The museum is divided into three premises:

1. Lai Sue Thai Chet Roi Pi Memorial Building: This new building in front of the major premises



Phra Mae Ya Shrine

exhibits various artefacts from the Sukhothai era such as Buddha images, tools, crockery, celadon and Sangkhalok ceramic wares, and stone inscriptions.

2. Museum Building: There are two zones: downstairs displays artefacts obtained from the surveys, excavations and restorations of ancient remains of Sukhothai, Si Satchanalai, and Kamphaeng Phet. Upstairs displays the Sukhothai's stone inscriptions, bronze Buddha images, images of gods, Sangkhalok water jars, ancient weapons, Sangkhalok celadon wares, ancient money, and water pipes, which virtually



Sukhothai Historical Park or Old Sukhothai City

demonstrated the ancient Sukhothai's water dyke control system.

3. Outdoor Museum: Located just outside surrounding the major premises, the outdoor museum houses many art objects and antiques such as stone Buddha images, stone carvings, Thai-style houses, replica of an ancient kiln, and stone Thammachak or Wheel of the Doctrine. Open daily from 9.30 a.m. – 4.00 p.m. The admission fee is 150 baht. For a group tour, please contact the Ramkhamhaeng National Museum in advance at Charotwithithong Road, Tambon Mueang Kao, Amphoe Mueang Sukhothai, Sukhothai 64210, Tel./ Fax. 0 5569 7367 www.thailandmuseum.com

Sukhothai Historical Park or Old Sukhothai City (อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์สุโขทัยหรือเมืองเก่าสุโขทัย)

Opposite the Ramkhamhaeng National Museum, Sukhothai Historical Park is located 12 kilometres from the provincial city, on Charotwithithong Road, along the Sukhothai - Tak route (Highway No. 12). The park covers the ruins of the ancient glorious Sukhothai Kingdom. UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in December 1991. During its golden age, Sukhothai was the centre for administration, religion and economy.

Sukhothai Historical Park comprises the ruins of royal palaces, Buddhist temples, and historical monuments, where the ancient moats, walls,



King Ramkhamhaeng the Great Monument

and city gates form a rectangle shape. Places of interest in Sukhothai Historical Park are as follows: Inside the city wall

King Ramkhamhaeng the Great Monument (พระบรมราชานุสาวรีย์พ่อขุนรามคำแหงมหาราช)

The monument was built in 1975 and situated on Charotwithithong Road, north of Wat Mahathat. The bronze statue of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great (The statue is approximately twice the size of the king standing at 3 metres high) sits on a throne called Phra Thaen Manangkhasila. The right hand holds a scripture while the left hand is in a teaching gesture to the people. On the left side of the throne, a sword is placed upon a tray. The facial expression of the statue is like that of Buddha images of the early Sukhothai period and clearly conveys King Ramkhamhaeng the Great's benevolence, love of justice, and de-

cisiveness. The base relief records the activities of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great as stated in the Sukhothai inscriptions.

The Wall of the Old City (กำแพงเมืองสุโขทัย)

Located in Tambon Mueang Kao, the city wall was depicted in the stone inscription as Tribuna or a triple wall. The city has a rectangular plan measuring 1,300 metres wide and 1,800 metres long. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart topped with laterite as the inner wall, with a double alternate moat-and-mound outer enclosure. The moats also served as drainage to prevent flooding. In between each side stand the city gates and the forts in the centre.

Wat Mahathat (วัดมหาธาตุ) Located in the heart of the old town, Wat Mahathat was the largest and principal temple of the Sukhothai Kingdom. It is distinguished by a customary main chedi or

pagoda in a lotus-bud shape, a typical Sukhothai style. Surrounding the chedi are eight smaller pagodas on the same base, which comprise 4 laterite corn-shaped prangs at 4 cardinal points and 4 pagodas in the Lanna style at the 4 corners. According to a survey, there are up to 200 pagodas of various styles, 10 wihans or image halls, 8 mondops or square structures, 1 ubosot or ordination hall, and 4 ponds within Wat Mahathat alone. To the east of the main chedi stands a large laterite wihan formerly containing Thailand's largest seated bronze Buddha image Phra Si Sakaya Muni. The image has been relocated to Wat Suthat in Bangkok. To the north and south feature mondops housing a standing Buddha image called Phra Attharot.

Wat Chana Songkhram (วัดชนะสงคราม) Situated to the north of Wat Mahathat and near to the town pillar shrine, Wat Chana Songkhram was

formerly known as Wat Ratchaburana. Its imposing building is the main chedi in a bell shape of vast size. There is also a wihan, ordination hall, and subordinate chedis surrounding the main one.

Noen Prasat Phra Ruang or the Royal Palace (เนินปราสาทพระร่วง หรือ เขตพระราชวังในสมัยสุโขทัย)

The royal palace is situated to the east, adjacent to Wat Mahathat. King Rama VI assumed that this area was the royal compound. The Fine Arts Department restored it in 1983, and the excavation revealed the ruins of the base of a royal building built on a grand scale with receding tiers in the form of overturned and upturned lotuses. The base is a tall rectangular shape measuring 27.5 x 51.5 metres with stairs in the front and at the back.

Wat Traphang Ngoen (วัดตระพังเงิน) Situated near Traphang Ngoen Pond 300 metres to the west of



Wat Mahathat



Wat Traphang Ngoen



Wat Sa Si

Wat Mahathat is Wat Traphang Ngoen with its customary main chedi in a lotus-bud shape with 4 stucco standing Buddha images in 4 niches at 4 directions. There is also a walking Buddha image, wihan in front, while to the east sees an island where an ubosot is located.

Wat Sa Si (วัดสระศรี) Situated northwest of Wat Mahathat is Wat Sa Si. A round Ceylonese-style chedi is the main sanctuary located on an island in the middle of the Traphang Trakuan Pond. In front of the chedi, stands a large wihan, which houses a stucco Buddha image in the Subduing Mara posture, while to the south lies a small chedi in the Ceylonese – Sri Vijaya style containing niches of Buddha images on 4 sides. Also, directly in front of this wihan is an

ubosot on a small island. Wat Sa Si is renowned for its scenic spot.

Wat Si Sawai (วัดศรีสวาย) Situated 350 metres south of Wat Mahathat is Wat Si Sawai. The highlight of this temple is the 3 Lop Buri-style stupas. These corn-shaped stupas are quite slim with certain parts of its stucco relief décor on a low base resembling the pattern on the bone china from the Yuan Dynasty. There is evidence that this temple was originally a Hindu shrine. During an excavation, a lintel showing the reclining Vishnu, as well as, fragments of images of divinities and of a Sivalinga were found. The shrine was later converted into a Buddhist temple by adding a wihan in front.



Wat Si Sawai

San Ta Pha Daeng (ศาลตามาแดง) The San Ta Pha Daeng assembles a single laterite tower dating from the first half of the 12th century and belonging to the Angkor Wat style of Khmer art. During the excavation and restoration by the Fine Arts Department, fragments from images of bejewelled Brahmanical divinities were found, now displayed in the Ramkhamhaeng National Museum.

Outside the City Wall

Sites in the North

Tourist Service Centre (ศูนย์บริการนักท่องเที่ยว อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์สุโขทัย) Situated in front of Wat Phra Phai Luang, this tourist centre in traditional Thai architecture of the Sukhothai style provides information for tourists visiting

the Sukhothai Historical Park. A model of the old city of Sukhothai is also on exhibition here. To get the overview picture of this place, this is an ideal spot to start.

Ruins of the Old Celadon Factory (Thuriang Kilns) (แหล่งเครื่องปั้นดินเผาสุโขทัย หรือ เตาทุเรียง)

The Thuriang Kilns, which may have been founded in the late 13th century, are situated near the 'Mae Chon' city moat near Wat Phra Phai Luang. This is a site where Sukhothai celadons were made. So far, 49 kilns have been discovered in 3 different areas: 37 lie north of the moat, 9 to the south, near the city wall, and 3 to the east. The vaulted brick kilns measure 1.5–2 metres wide and 4.5 metres long. The ceramic wares found here are generally large bowls and jars; they have a matt yellowish grey glaze, and

a design, usually of a flower, a fish, or a whirling circle, painted in black.

Wat Phra Phai Luang (วัดพระพายหลวง) A large temple, Wat Phra Phai Luang is the second most important temple in Sukhothai—next to Wat Mahathat. Its rectangular plan is surrounded by 3-line moats, with Khu Mae Chon forming the outermost enclosure. It is believed that Wat Phra Phai Luang may have been the centre of the original city. The most prominent feature here is the 3 main laterite prangs, which are in the Bayon style of Khmer art dating back to the period of King Jayavarman VII. A mondop in front contains stucco Buddha images in 4 postures: sitting, reclining, standing, and walking.

Wat Si Chum (วัดศรีชุม) Situated 800 metres west of Wat Phra Phai Luang is Wat Si Chum. A wihan in the form of a square mondop, which is the main sanctuary, houses a large

monumental stucco Buddha image in the attitude of subduing Mara called “Phra Atchana”, which is 11.3 metres in width. “Achana” means a person who is not anxious but strong. The roof has already disintegrated, exposing just 4 walls of stuccoed bricks. There is a narrow passageway in the south wall with steps leading up to the side of the Buddha image and onto the top part of the wall. On the wall of the passageway features 700-year-old fainted paintings while on the ceiling are more than 50 engraved slate slabs illustrating Jataka scenes. A spectacular panoramic view of the Sukhothai Ancient City is visible on the rooftop accessible by the passageway.

To boost morale of the ancient soldiers was the main reason for such mystery in Wat Si Chum. The kings of the Phra Ruang Dynasty were famous for that. One could go through the



Thuriang Kilns

Wat Si Chum





Wat Saphan Hin

hidden passageway and address the people through a hole, making them believe the voice they were hearing was actually the Buddha's. There are no windows here. It is believed that a vaulted roof probably covered the wihan.

Sites in the West

Wat Chang Rop (วัดช้างรอบ) Situated 2.4 kilometres west of Pratu O, a city gate, the most prominent feature is the circular stupa in the Ceylonese bell shape, from whose square-base the heads of 24 elephants protrude. The ordination hall lies in front of the main stupa, both are surrounded by 5 other smaller stupas.

Wat Saphan Hin (วัดสะพานหิน) This is situated on a hill 200 metres high, where a 300-metre pathway of slate slabs leads to the sanctuary yard. A Buddha image called Phra Attharot, 12.5 metres high, in the Granting Pardons posture stands elegantly in the compound.

Saritphong Dam or Thamnop Phra Ruang (เขื่อนสิริอดรงค์ หรือ ทำนบพระร่วง) Situated in the old city, Saritphong Dam, now restored by the Irrigation Department, comprises earthen works that stretched between Khao Phra Bat Yai and Khao Kio Ai Ma. There was a spillway and pipes to carry water across canals towards the city gates to be further reserved at the Traphang Ngoen and Traphang Thong Ponds. Water from these reservoirs was used in the old city and the palace of Sukhothai. The ancient word for a source of water is Sok or stream. In this connection, various water sources from Khao Prathak include Sok Phra Ruang Long Phra Khan, Sok Phra Ruang Lap Phra Khan, Sok Phama Fon Hok, and Sok Chomphu where King Rama VI once paid a royal visit.

Sites in the South

Wat Chetuphon (วัดเชตุพน) A mondop enshrines 4 Buddha images in different postures: sitting, reclining, standing, and walking. They were made of bricks, slate, and laterite. Another striking character of Wat Chetuphon is a boundary wall enclosing the mondop with 4 porches. Made of thick slate of

a large size, the wall has a frame and balustrade, imitating woodwork. According to the stone inscription number 98 built in 1514, Chao Thammarangsi made a Buddha image in this temple.

Wat Chedi Si Hong (วัดเจดีย์สี่ห้อง) This temple is situated 100 metres to the east of Wat Chetuphon. Stucco reliefs decorated around the base of the main chedi depict male and female figures in different attire with ornaments and their hands holding vessels of vines and flowers or 'Purnaghata', symbolizing fertility and prosperity. Decorative stucco also includes elephant and lion figures. The main chedi in a bell shape was repaired. At present, the upper part of the chedi is in ruins.

Sites in the East

Wat Chang Lom (วัดช้างล้อม) The temple consists of a bell-shaped chedi of Ceylonese influence standing as the centre. The chedi is situated on a base with a platform decorated with a row of elephants seen by their front halves supporting the round chedi. In addition, there is the base of a brick wihan in the front, and ruins of a boundary wall to enclose the whole temple.

Wat Traphang Thonglang (วัดตระพังทองกลาง) It is situated along Charotwithithong Road. By proceeding from Sukhothai provincial town, this temple is visible on the left-hand side. A square mondop made of brick is the main sanctuary.

The outer wall of the mondop features stucco reliefs depicting scenes from the story of Lord Buddha; namely, descending from Tavatimsa heaven, preaching to his father, relatives, as well as, his wife. These stucco figures are masterpieces of Sukhothai art.

In this connection, the whole site of Sukhothai Historical Park covers an area of approximately 70 square kilometres. Other recommended attractions tourists can enjoy are as follows:

Eastern Zone	Wat Chedi Sung and Wat Ko Mai Daeng
Western Zone	Wat Phra Bat Noi, Wat Chedi Ngam, Wat Mangkon, Wat Aranyik, and Wat Chang Rop
Southern Zone	Wat Si Phichit Kirati Kanlayaram, Wat Ton Chan, and Wat Asokaram

The admission fee is 40 baht. Alternatively, Open daily from 6.00 a.m.–9.00 p.m. (ticketing is closed at 6.00 p.m.).

Remarks: A historical site night tour is available around 7.00–9.00 p.m.

There is an entry charge for vehicles. Within the parking lot, there are tram services and rental bicycles to explore around the area (20 baht). For group tours, as well as requesting a guide, please contact the Tourist Service Centre, Sukhothai Historical Park, Tambon Mueang Kao, Amphoe Mueang Sukhothai, Sukhothai 64210, Tel. 0 5569 7527, 0 5569 7241.

To get there: From the provincial city of Sukhothai, take the local mini-bus or Song Thaeo near the police box, within Mueang Kao area. Get off at the park's entrance. The bus leaves every 20 minutes.

Amphoe Khiri Mat

Ramkhamhaeng National Park (Khao Luang) (อุทยานแห่งชาติรามคำแหง หรือเขาลวง)

With an area of approximately 213,215 rai covering Amphoe Mueang Sukhothai, Amphoe Ban Dan Lan Hoi, and Amphoe Khiri Mat, Ramkhamhaeng National Park was declared Thailand's first historical national park on 27 October, 1980, because of its interesting nexus of preserving natural attractions and historical sites. Formerly known as *Khao Luang*, it was renamed *Ramkhamhaeng* in honour of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great during the official declaration as a national park. In addition, the former name coincides with the *Khao Luang National Park* of Nakhon Si Thammarat province. Another notable geographic feature of this park is the Khao Luang Range. The fauna include bantengs, barking deer, bears, wild pigs, kingfishers, and swallows. Some of the important flora within the park are teak, Malabar ironwood, Siamese sal, *Shorea siamensis*, herbal and medicinal plants. In addition to this, various waterfalls and historical caves are worth exploring.

Topography and climate: The majority of the park's land is within the contours of the Khao Luang Mountain Range. This mountain range is situated on a north-south axis. Khao Luang is like a giant anthill in the middle of a rice field, for it is surrounded by low farmland. The high country of the Khao Luang Range is known for its year-round comfortable cool weather, where the average temperature is between 12–14 degrees Celsius. Winter and rainy seasons can be foggy. The weather in December and January is quite comfortable. In general, the best time to visit the park is during the cool season (September through February). *Interesting attractions within Ramkhamhaeng National Park*



Wat Chetuphon

Khao Luang Mountain Range: It is 1,200 metres above sea level. *Khao Luang* has steep cliffs with its highest summit in the southern part of Sukhothai. Within the high country is the savannah, as well as, the 4 main peaks, which offer beautiful views. The first is *Khao Narai* Peak standing at 1,160 metres above sea level. It houses the Royal Thai Air Force's telecommunication station, which covers an area of 25 rai. *Khao Narai* boasts a beautifully steep cliff, an ideal recreational spot, where a panoramic view of the area is visible. Tourists can enjoy



Ramkhamhaeng National Park

the city of Sukhothai and Phitsanulok lit up at night. *Khao Phra Mae Ya Peak* is 1,200 metres above sea level. It was formerly a meditation ground for *Phra Mae Ya*. *Khao Phu Ka Peak* and *Khao Phra Chedi Peak* stand at 1,200 and 1,185 metres above sea level, respectively. From these peaks, a bird's-eye view of Sukhothai's ancient dam and the city itself are virtually visible.

Savannah: Located in the high country of the Khao Luang Range, this savannah covers an area of approximately 3,000 rai, and contains various grasses and herbs.

Sai Ngam: This large banyan tree or Sai, which spreads its branches into a beautiful canopy, is located along the main *Khao Luang* hiking trail. This is an ideal recreational spot.

Plong Nang Nak: About 320 metres from the banyan tree is located Plong Nang Nak hole,

a 0.5-metre-wide and 1.5-metre-long vertical natural chimney. The depth is immeasurable. According to the Northern Chronicles about the myths of *Phra Ruang*, the ruler was in the Khao Luang range in order to keep the Buddhist precepts.

Herbs and Medicinal Plants: There are hundreds of herbs and medicinal plants in the national park such as prickly leaved elephants' foot, *Harpullia arborea*, Brisbane lily, *Schefflera leucantha*, and birch.

Suan Lum or Suan Lumphini: It is a herbal garden situated at the foot of Khao Luang.

The Ramkhamhaeng National Park's head quarters is located here on the eastern side of Khao Luang.

Pratu Prawattisat or Historical Gates: Situated to the north of *Suan Lum* or the Ramkhamhaeng

National Park's headquarters is *Pratu Pa*. To the west is *Pratu Makha*, which is located at Sukhothai's outpost town, while to the east is *Pratu Plueai* situated at the park's checkpoint. Last but not least is *Prutu Phra Ruang* on the southern end of *Suan Lum*. Legend has it that *Phra Ruang* came to fly kites through this gate.

Namtok Sai Rung: Situated to the west of the *Khao Luang* Range, this beautifully renowned waterfall is fed by the sources on the high country of the *Khao Phra Chedi Peak* and further flows into a stream called *Khlong Phai Na*. Then, it runs southwest and cascades from a huge high cliff. The water turns into a rainbow as the sun shines onto it, hence, the name *Sai Rung* in Thai. This phenomenon is visible during 11.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m. The ranger station is located within the waterfall's area, which is 50 metres from the park. It is possible to swim in each of its 4 levels. One must start trekking upstream from the ranger station at 800 metres, 900 metres, 1,160 metres, and 1,200 metres, respectively. To get there from Sukhothai, take Highway No. 101 (Sukhothai-Khiri Mat route). When arriving in Amphoe Khiri Mat, proceed for 18 kilometres and take a right turn at the T-junction. Travel via Amphoe Ban Dan Lan Hoi for 13 kilometres and take another right turn at the T-junction. Proceed 4 kilometres further before arriving at the park.

Buddha's Footprint: This slate structure with 108 auspicious carved marks, housed at the foot of the *Khao Tham Phrabat*, was created in the reign of *Phra Maha Thammaracha Lithai*. It is about 600 years old.

Prang Khao Pucha: This large brick stupa, once a religious place of worship for travellers, is situated on a small hill near the park. It is in the *Baphuon* style of Khmer art and is believed to have been built about 1,500 years ago.

Tham Phra Narai: Legend has it that a Radiating *Avalokitesvara* statue was found in this cave. The locals thought it was the God of protection *Phra Narai* or *Vishnu*. However, all that remains today is the base of the statue.

Tham Phra Mae Ya: A statue of *Phra Mae Ya* was formerly housed at this rock shelter. The residents later relocated it to the present shrine situated in front of the City Hall.

Thanon Phra Ruang: It is believed that this historic road was built about 700 years ago, as a strategic route connecting *Kamphaeng Phet* to *Si Satchanalai* via *Sukhothai*. The approximate length of this road is 123 kilometres. It may be considered Thailand's first highway.

In addition to this, the park offers a 3-kilometre hiking trail, which runs from the park's headquarters and passes the herbal garden, dry evergreen forest, banyan tree, soil and rock strata, leading to *Namtok Hin Rang*. The trip takes 2 hours. There are nature interpretation signs along the way.

Admission fees for adults and children are 200 and 100 baht, respectively. The porter fee is available at 15 baht/ kilogramme. Contact the park directly.

Accommodation: The *Ramkhamhaeng National Park* provides accommodation of 3 houses, maximum stay of 6-10 people each, at a rate of 500 baht/night. Rental tents with a maximum stay of 2-8 people are available between 50-200 baht/night. A camping site charges 30 baht/person/night. For more information, contact the *Ramkhamhaeng National Park*, P.O. Box 1, Amphoe Khiri Mat, Sukhothai 64160, Tel. 0 5591 0001-2, Bangkok office: Tel. 0 2562 0760, or visit www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: (By car) From Bangkok, take Highway No. 32, via *Nakhon Sawan*, and turn left onto Highway No. 1 to *Kamphaeng Phet*.

Switch to Highway No. 101 for Amphoe Khiri Mat. About 20 kilometres before arriving in Sukhothai, at Km. 414, a mountain range is visible on the left-hand side. Take a left turn and proceed 16 kilometres further for the park's headquarters.

Local Transportation: From Amphoe Khiri Mat, hire a local mini-bus or Song Thaeo at the Khiri Mat junction. The prices range between 350–400 baht.

Tips for Visiting Khao Luang National Park

- Tourists are subject to start trekking before 3.30 p.m.
- Bring enough food if spending the night on the mountain.
- Tourists should be physically healthy. Bring along essential items like jacket, hat, flashlight, medicine, and dry grocery.

Amphoe Sawankhalok Sawankhaworanayok National Museum (พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติสวรรคrownายก)

It is located at Tambon Mueang Sawankhalok, which is behind Wat Sawankharam (Wat Klang), approximately 38 kilometres from the provincial city of Sukhothai. Proceed left for another 1.6 kilometres. The exhibits are in a two-storey building. Upstairs houses sculptural collections from various periods, mostly those formerly collected within the compound of Wat Sawankharam and offered by Phra Sawankhaworanayok. In addition, there are Buddha images, relocated from the Ramkhamhaeng National Museum, from the pre-Sukhothai to the early Ayutthaya period. Sangkhalok crockery excavated from the ancient kiln sites of Ban Ko Noi and Ban Pa Yang of Amphoe Si Satchanalai, as well as, various wares retrieved

from sunken vessels in the Gulf of Thailand are displayed downstairs. Open daily except Mondays, Tuesdays, and public holidays. Operating hours are during 8.30 a.m. – 4.30 p.m. Admission fee is 50 baht. For group tours and guide service, Tel. 0 5564 1571, 0 5564 3166, or visit www.thailandmuseum.com.

Suan Luang Phra Ruang Chaloem Phra Kiat or Phra Ruang Park (Thung Mae Rawing) (สวนหลวงพระร่วงเฉลิมพระเกียรติ (ทุ่งแม่ระวิง)

It is located at Mu. 9, Tambon Pa Kum Ko. Originally a large swamp, this park currently covers 830 rai: 645 rai of water, and 185 rai of land. An island of scenic beauty, due to its geographical form, this park marks an ideal recreational area. Various activities include crossing the old 300-metre wooden bridge and paying homage to the following idols: Phra Ruang statue at the Phra Ruang's circle-situated at the island's entrance, Kwan Yin statue, and Pu Kok shrine-situated near the Pa Kum Ko Sub-district Administration Organization. In addition, tourists can enjoy resting at the pavilions along the path, as well as, see the picturesque view around the island, mixed cultivation farming project, which includes paddy farming, horticulture, and poultry rearing. Furthermore, there is a farmer's museum housing various ancient farming equipment and show casing the traditional lifestyle of Sukhothai farmers. Tourists will also find a herbal demonstration garden, sapling nursery, and building selling products of Sukhothai.

Organic Agriculture Project Sukhothai Airport (โครงการเกษตรอินทรีย์สนามบินสุโขทัย)

There are rice farming and outdoor classroom activities; such as, planting rice saplings,

collecting duck eggs, riding a white buffalo, etc. Tourists can also buy organic products and toxin-free vegetables from the Project's shop. For more information, contact Tel. 0 5564 7290, www.kaohomsukhothai.in.th. Furthermore, dishes made of foodstuff from the project are available at the Sukho Restaurant.

Amphoe Si Satchanalai **Si Satchanalai Historical Park** (อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์ศรีสัชนาลัย)

It is located at Tambon Mueang Kao, a.k.a. Kaeng Luang, which is 11 kilometres off Amphoe Si Satchanalai towards Amphoe Sawankhalok or some 550 kilometres from Bangkok. With an area of approximately 45.14 square kilometres covering Tambon Si Satchanalai, Tambon Sarachit, Tambon Nong O, and Tambon Tha Chai, the ancient town of Si Satchanalai, formerly known as Mueang Chaliang, is located within Ban Phra Prang, Tambon Si Satchanalai. It was renamed during the reign of Phra Ruang Dynasty when a new administrative centre was established to replace Chaliang. Ruins of 204 monuments out of 215 places have been discovered within the park. Major places of interest include:

Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat (วัดพระศรีรัตนมหาธาตุ) Also known as Wat Phra Borommthat Mueang Chaliang or Wat Phra Prang, Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat is situated 3 kilometres outside and to the southeast of the ancient Si Satchanalai's wall. This large historic temple complex is a 1st-class royal temple. Important buildings include the main *prang* built from blocks of laterite covered with lime plaster. Architectural characteristics of the prang tower indicate that it could be dated to the Ayutthaya period. A staircase in front of the huge prang leads to a relic chamber and the prang's wall sees faded mural paintings. In front of this reli-



Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat

quary are remains of a large wihan enshrining an image of the Buddha subduing Mara. To the right features a beautiful stucco image of the Buddha walking. The 60 x 90 metre rectangular wall is made of large rounded laterite columns arranged closely together. The entrance gate is topped with a spire featuring the stucco relief faces of Bodhisattva. The Mon-style pagoda known as Phrathat Mutao is located behind the principal prang tower, outside the demarcation wall. During excavation in 1992, fragments of gold plates for decorating the spire of the



Wat Khao Phanom Phloeng

chedi were found. *Mondop Phra Attharot* is located behind the Phrathat Mutao Pagoda. Presumably, it was originally a mondop housing Buddha images in 4 postures, which was later altered. A standing Buddha image is present in the roofless mondop, formerly covered with earthen tile roofing. The laterite *Wihan Phra Song Phi Nong* image hall is located to the left of Mondop Phra Attharot. On the platform are enshrined 2 stucco images of the Buddha subduing Mara. From archaeological evidence, *Wihan Song Phi Nong* was built upon a former brick structure. To the right features the base of

the Buddha's footprint. The ordination hall is in front of the wihan. It underwent a restoration by the temple by constructing a brand new one over the old ordination hall. The *Kuti Phra Ruang Phra Lue Monk's Dwelling*, aka. *Phra Ruang Phra Lue Shrine*, resembles a mondop. It has a wide square base and 4-layered brick mondop roofing. Inside is enshrined a replica of the *Phra Ruang Phra Lue* statue.

Wat Khao Phanom Phloeng (วัดเขาพนมเพลิง) This is a hilltop temple within the old town of Si Satchanalai. The prominent landmarks are the principal circular stupa and a laterite mondop, where its base is high and square in shape, with a pointed arch roof and stairways leading up to the mondop. This is locally known as the Chaomae La-ong Samli Shrine. The temple is accessible from Wat Kaeng Luang via 2 stairways in the front and sideways. The steps leading from the foot of the hill to the temple are also made of laterite blocks. There are travellers' pavilions along both ways.

Wat Khao Suwan Khiri (วัดเขาสุวรรณคีรี) Located 200 metres west of Khao Phanom Phloeng, Wat Khao Suwan Khiri basically sits on an other hilltop of the same range. A huge bell-shaped laterite chedi stands on a 5-tiered plinth base that served as a circumambulation platform. There are 4 niches in 4 directions enshrining images of the Buddha. Around the mast of the chatra-umbrella-on top of the chedi features stucco figures of Buddha walking, which are similar to those at Wat Chang Lom. Behind the principal chedi houses a circular stupa encircled by a laterite wall.

Wat Chang Lom (วัดช้างล้อม) Located within the old town of Si Satchanalai, this temple is on the plain, south of Khao Phanom Phloeng. The prominent landmark of Wat Chang Lom is the bell-shaped chedi of Ceylonese influence situ-



Wat Chang Lom

ated on a square base inside a square boundary wall. Its platform is supported by 39 stucco elephant sculptures with 4 of them at the 4 corners elaborately decorated around the necks, thighs, and ankles. The steps in front lead to the chedi's circumambulation platform. Above the platform features niches each enshrining an image of the Buddha subduing Mara. The wall of the niche features a relief of the Bodhi Tree behind the Buddha image. However, there is only one Buddha image left in the north-the rest are ruined. Above the bell body of the chedi is the square Buddha's seat or throne upon which the mast of the chatra arises. The mast is decorated with bas-relief of Lord Buddha's 17 noble disciples walking all around. A vihan is located in front of the principal chedi. In addition, there are 2

smaller vihans and 2 subordinate chedis. The sculptures of elephants at Wat Chang Lom here in Si Satchanalai are quite different from those found at other temples. These represent the free-standing elephants and are taller than the live elephant, each having a stucco lotus bud in the front.

Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo (วัดเจดีย์เจ็ดแถว) Located in front of Wat Chang Lom, Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo is one of the most beautiful temples in Sukhothai Province. Chedis of different artistic styles and influences, especially of the pure Sukhothai style and a mixture of Sri Vijaya and Sukhothai styles, were built within the area of this temple. The important buildings in this temple are the main chedi with a lotus-bud shape top, which is located behind the vihan, and 33 subordinate chedis and buildings.



Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo

A demarcation wall surrounds all. An ordination hall and well are outside the wall. The subordinate chedis bear various styles of art such as Ceylonese and Pagan influences. Behind the customary main chedi lies a unique chedi rai or small satellite chedi with its square shaped base and circular topmost. Within the chedi is enshrined a stucco figure of a standing Buddha. Mural paintings inside depict the past Buddha, as well as, deities, and kings. At the back of the chedi's relic chamber is a niche of a seated Buddha image protected by the seven-headed naga. This temple has been called Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo, that means the temple with 7 rows of chedis, because there are many subordinate chedis here. Prince Damrongrajanuphap suggested that this might be the temple where the cremated remains of the Sukhothai royal family were kept.

Wat Suan Kaeo Utthayan Yai (วัดสวนแก้วอุทยานใหญ่) It is located within the city wall, not far from Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo. The prominent landmark includes the principal laterite circular stupa, which the bell-shaped part has already collapsed. A staircase in front leads from the wihan's back porch to the bell-shaped body where a Buddha image is enshrined. In front of the principal chedi, there is a wihan with front and back porches. There are 5 staircases leading up to the wihan. The wihan's columns and temple's boundary wall are constructed from laterite.

Wat Suan Kaeo Utthayan Noi or Wat Sa Kaeo (วัดสวนแก้วอุทยานน้อยหรือวัดสระแก้ว) Located 200 metres from Wat Chang Lom, the layout plan of Wat Suan Kaeo Utthayan Noi include buildings encircled by a demarcation wall, front gate, back gate, and main chedi in a lotus-bud shape. In



Wat Suan Kao Uttayan Yai

addition, behind the wihan features a shrine in the form of a mondop with a pointed arched roof enshrining an image of the Buddha subduing Mara.

Wat Nang Phaya (วัดนางพญา) Adjacent to Wat Suan Kao Uttayan Yai, Wat Nang Phaya is famous for its delicate stucco reliefs on the remains of the northwestern wall of the 7-roomed wihan or image hall. The principal circular stupa is supported by a circumambulation base. The relic chamber of the chedi housing its core decorated by stucco relief is accessible by a set of stairs from the front. The wihan building is made of laterite blocks with front and back porches. The wall was made into slit windows to let in light. The exterior face of the wihan's southern walls are decorated with highly elaborated stucco of creatures - half man half monkey-running. However, part of it has

already been destroyed. Other elaborated stucco includes plants and angels in adoration bearing the art style of the early Ayutthaya period.

Wat Chom Chuen (วัดชมชื่น) Wat Chom Chuen, which is 400 metres east of Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat, is situated by the Yom River. The prominent landmark includes the principal circular stupa made of laterite, where a laterite 6-roomed wihan with a front porch is in front of it. The back of the wihan is connected to a mondop, which resembles a dimmed room. The mondop has laterite gable roofing. The front on both sides of mondop features 2 niches. At the back also features a niche, where a seated Buddha image protected by the seven-headed naga was formerly enshrined. However, it has now disappeared. In addition, this mondop is decorated with beautiful stucco on the back pediment.

From the archaeological excavations conducted at the depth of 7–8 metres in front of the wihan, 15 skeletons were found. These human skeletons are suggested to be datable around the 4th century - Dvaravati Period, around the 7th–11th century. In addition, evidence yield traces of large brick buildings and many Chaliang wares were unearthed. These are dated to the 12th century–Sukhothai era.

Si Satchanalai Historical Park is open daily from 8.00 a.m.–5.00 p.m. Admission is 40 baht. There is an entry charge for vehicles (10–50 baht), and the tram service costs 30 baht.

Should a guide be required, please contact the Si Satchanalai Historical Park, Amphoe Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai 64130, Tel. 0 5567 9211.

To get there: By car, from the provincial city of Sukhothai, take Highway No.101 (Sukhothai–Sawankhalok–Si Satchanalai route) to Km. 18–19. Turn left to cross the Yom River.

Then, turn right for another 1.5 kilometres. The total distance is 68 kilometres.

By bus, daily buses depart the municipal market for the park. In addition, visitors may proceed from Amphoe Sawankhalok, via Highway No.1201, to Tambon Mueang Kao. Cross the bridge over the Yom River, then turn left for another 2 kilometres. The total distance is 22 kilometres.

Study and Preservation of Sangkhalok Kiln Centre (ศูนย์ศึกษาและอนุรักษ์เตาสังคโลก (เตาทุเรียง))

This is located at Ban Ko Noi, some 6.5 kilometres to the north of Si Satchanalai by the Yom River. Within a distance of 1 kilometre, more than 500 kilns have been excavated up to now. This compound is considered the industrial area of Si Satchanalai. Numerous celadon wares in perfect and broken conditions have been discovered.



Wat Chom Chuen

The kiln is oval in shape with a curved roof like that of a ferryboat and is 7-8 metres long.

The centre consists of 2 buildings situated on the kiln site area with 2 kilns Nos. 42 (ground level) and 61 (underground) exhibited in situ. There are also exhibitions on artefacts, academic documents, and on the evolution of ancient ceramic wares. The centre is open daily during 9.00 a.m.–4.00 p.m. Admission is 100 baht.

To get there: drive for approximately 6.5 kilometres to the north of Si Satchanalai Historical Park to Ban Ko Noi, where the remains of ancient kilns can be seen scattered around. The centre is also accessible by the Highway No.1201 from Amphoe Si Satchanalai, a distance of 7 kilometres with the buildings located on the left.

Si Satchanalai National Park

(อุทยานแห่งชาติศรีสัชนาลัย)

Si Satchanalai National Park, formerly called Pa Kha or Pa Kha Luang, is located at Ban Pa Kha, Mu 6, Tambon Ban Kaeng. It was initiated by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej to conserve the water source and natural resources. With a total area of 319 square kilometres, the park covers the areas of Amphoe Si Satchanalai and Amphoe Thung Saliam of Sukhothai Province, as well as, Amphoe Thoen of Lampang Province. The general geography of this national park is a large lalang field, as well as, high, undulating mountains. These mountains are the source of many streams such as Huai Tha Phae. The flora here include mixed deciduous forest, deciduous dipterocarp forest, and hill evergreen forest. This is also home to many fauna such as Indochinese ground squirrel, Asian golden cat, common palm civet, Sumatran serow, and Siamese big-headed turtle. Si Satchanalai National Park was proclaimed a national park



Study and Preservation of Sangkhalok Kiln Centre

on 8 May, 1981. Interesting tourist spots in the park include:

Namtok Tat Duean (น้ำตกตาดเดือน): Located 300 metres from the park headquarters, this waterfall originates from the stream Huai Mae Tha Phae. It becomes a large rock terrace and pool for relaxation.

Tham Khangkhao (ถ้ำค้างคาว): Situated some 20 kilometres from the park headquarters, Tham Khangkhao or bat cave is home to some 100,000 bats. There are amazing scenes of plentiful stalactite and stalagmite formations.

Tham Thara Wasan (ถ้ำธาราสันต์): This cave is situated about 1.5 kilometres from the park headquarters. It also features marvellous stalactite and stalagmite formations. Prominent flora and fauna found within the cave's compound include *Dracaena loureiri* Gagnep and Sumatran serow.

Namtok Huai Sai Khao (น้ำตกห้วยทรายขาว): This waterfall is located some 3 kilometres from the park headquarters. Namtok Huai Sai Khao takes its source from Huai Sai Khao running pass the rock terrace and cascades into a small pool. The waterfall runs through 7 cataracts. It basically sits in the middle of a valley surrounded by a forest.

Namtok Tat Dao (น้ำตกตาดดาว): This large and beautiful waterfall takes its source from Huai Mae Tha Phae. It cascades like a curtain through 2 cataracts of a wide and steep cliff, which measures 50 metres in height. It is located some 4 kilometres on foot from the park headquarters. In this connection, the park also offers 2 trekking routes: firstly, the Chom Tawan route, which takes its course along the mountain slope. It is moderately steep. The path passes water channels at some points. Mixed deciduous forest surrounds all. Tourists can enjoy the scenic view of the park and sunrise. There are 14 stations along this route. Nature interpretation signs are available along the way. This route takes 2–3 hours. The total distance is 5,500 metres. Secondly, Huai Mae Tha Phae route, which goes in a circle. Along the way, tourists will see many animals like butterflies, common barking deer, common wild pig, and squirrels. Flora includes a cluster of mixed deciduous forest and dry evergreen forest. This route takes 1 hour. The total distance is 2 kilometres.



Luangpho Sila

Admission fee is 400 baht for adults and 200 baht for children.

Accommodation: The park provides 6 houses, which can each accommodate 6–10 people at 600–2,000 baht/night. A fee of 30 baht will be charged per person per night for those who bring their own tents. Alternatively, rental tents are available at 225 baht, which can accommodate 2–8 people. For more details, contact Si Satchanalai National Park, P.O. BOX 10, Tambon Ban Kaeng, Amphoe Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai 64130, Tel. 0 5561 9214–5 or Department of National Park, Wildlife and Flora, Bangkok, Tel. 0 2562 0760, and www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: By car, from Sukhothai, 2 routes are available. Firstly, from the provincial city of Sukhothai, proceed along Highway No. 12 (Sukhothai–Tak route) by making a detour for 15 kilometres. Turn right onto Highway No. 1113. At Sarachit junction, take a left turn onto Highway No. 1294 before reaching the park. The total distance is 100 kilometres. Secondly, from the provincial city of Sukhothai, proceed along Highway No. 101 (Sukhothai–Si Satchanalai route). When arriving in Amphoe Si Satchanalai, turn left and pass the Si Satchanalai Hospital. Proceed along Highway No. 1035 for 11 kilometres. Take a right turn onto Highway No. 1249 before reaching the park. The total distance is 122 kilometres.

By bus, the local bus service operates once a day from opposite the Si Satchanalai Police Station before noon. The trip takes 50 minutes.

Amphoe Thung Saliam **Luangpho Sila** (หลวงพ่อศิลา)

This Buddha image was formerly enshrined at Tham Chao Ram, deep in the forest close to Amphoe Ban Dan Lan Hoi. It was relocated to Wat Thung Saliam during 1929-1932. However, on 29 October 1977, the Buddha image was stolen and sold in an auction in the U.K. Fortunately, it was found and later brought back to Wat Thung Saliam.

Wat Phiphat Mongkhon (วัดพิพัฒน์มงคล)

This is where the golden Sukhothai-style Buddha image, made of 9-kilogramme gold, or Phra Phutthasukhophothong, in the subduing Mara attitude, is enshrined.

Amphoe Ban Dan Lan Hoi **Tham Chao Ram** (ถ้ำเจ้าราม)

This cave, formerly called Tham Phra Ram-mentioned in the famous stone inscription of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great-is located in Tambon Wang Nam Khao. The name, somehow, later became Tham Chao Ram. Evidence shows that this cave was a recreational area of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great. It has beautiful surroundings, an ideal raid shelter, spacious, bears a hole for sunlight, and, features the stone inscription. It is also home to many bats (Suborder Microchiroptera) like the wrinkled-lipped bat (*tadarida plicata*). They forage at night in dense flocks.

To get there: It is accessible by car. The total distance from Amphoe Ban Dan Lan Hoi to Tham Chao Ram is 30 kilometres. The trip takes 45 minutes. Alternatively, from the provincial city of Sukhothai, proceed along the Sukhothai - Thung Saliam route. The distance is 67 kilometres. Then, proceed further onto the laterite Ro Pho Cho road of the Thung Saliam-Amphoe Ban Dan Lan Hoi route. The distance is 19 kilometres. The total distance to the Tham Chao Ram Wildlife Sanctuary is 86 kilometres. Visitors should bring a change of clothes because the cave is full of the bats' faeces. A torch is recommended. Contact, Tel. 0 5551 1142 or 0 5568 9024.

Tips for Visiting Historical Parks

- Study information about the place to be visited. Dress politely and be composed. Take off your shoes before entering a religious building or area.

- Avoid touching an artefact or ancient monument, especially the reliefs or paintings to maintain their original condition.

Tips for Visiting National Parks

Forest Trek

- Prepare forest trekking equipment which is necessary and easy to use, such as sleeping bag, tent, plastic sheet, medicine, torch, etc.

- Study the seasons of nature, such as flowers, migrating birds, etc.

- Study the route and check it with a map before travelling.

Events & Festivals

King Ramkhamhaeng the Great Day Festival (งานวันพ่อขุนรามคำแหงมหาราช)

It is held on January at the King Ramkhamhaeng the Great Monument, Sukhothai Historical Park. The objectives are to pay respect, recall his kindness and promote the reputation of King Ramkhamhaeng The Great. The intense festival features the worship ceremony, ancient King Ramkhamkaeng Sacrifice Procession, alms-giving, religious ceremony, procession, local arts performance, the fireworks, and various kinds of entertainment, which will be held day and night. Contact Sukhothai Historical Park, Tel. 0 5569 7310. or Sukhothai Provincial Administrative Organization Tel. 0 5561 1348

Phra Mae Ya Homage Paying Fair and Sukhothai Red Cross Fair

(งานสักการะพระแม่ย่าและงานกาชาดจังหวัดสุโขทัย)

This is held at the beginning of February every year around the Sukhothai City Hall, Nirakasem Road, Tambon Thani. A procession paying homage to Phra Mae Ya, a local sports competition, an exhibition, a local handicraft demonstration, and entertainment, are held. Contact, Tel. 0 5561 0086.

The Sukhothai Orchid Contest

(กล้วยไม้ ช้างชนช้าง)

This event held at Sukhothai Historical Park. Tourist will experience many species of contesting orchids, many species of orchids and also plenty of beautiful plants, flower & leaf contest, small orchid park contest, orchid contest that is the gimmick of the festival. For details, contact Sukhothai Orchid Association Tel. 0 5561 3234

Si Satchanalai Elephant Back Ordination Procession (ประเพณีบวชพระแห่หน้าด้วยช้างของชาวหาดเสี้ยว)

A traditional ceremony of the Thai Phuan, citizens of Ban Hat Siao, Si Satchanalai Elephant Back Ordination Procession or Buat Chang is held annually during 7-8 April at Ban Hat Siao, Amphoe Si Satchanalai. The 7th is the crux of the event, when a procession takes place. On the 8th features a spectacular procession of ordination candidates in colourful costumes on the backs of some 20-30 decorated elephants. The ordination ceremony includes head shaving, bathing, and dressing up candidates, as well as, elephants. The procession is held around the village and the Si Satchanalai District Office, Tel. 0 5567 1466.

Songkran and Mueang Sawankhalok Festival (งานประเพณีสงกรานต์และเทศกาลเมืองสวรรคโลก)

This takes place during 11-15 April annually on the bank of the Yom River, in front of Wat Sawang Arom, by the Yom River, and at the Stadium of the Sawankhalok Municipal School. The procession of Miss Songkran, the Sawankhalok Food Festival, ceremonies of giving alms to monks, and bathing rituals for Buddha images and monks are performed in the festival.



Si Satchanalai Elephant Back Ordination Procession

Songkran Festival (งานประเพณีสงกรานต์โยธาน สงกรานต์ศรีวิชัย)

An annual celebration of the Thai New Year is held during 12-13 April at Si Satchanalai Historical Park, Amphoe Si Satchanalai; this festival carries forward Sukhothai's tradition. It was mentioned in the famous stone inscription "The Sukhothai people are generous, abide by precepts, and always give charity", which is believed to be inscribed during the reign of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great of the Sukhothai Kingdom. The highlights of the event include the elephant procession, offering rituals to pay respect to Phra Suea Mueang, the tutelary spirit, and kings from the Phra Ruang Dynasty, Miss Songkran beauty queen contest, local sport competitions, and cultural performances.

Hae Nam Khuen Hong Festival (งานประเพณี แห่น้ำขึ้นโฮง)

This is organized annually during 18-19 April at the plaza of Chaopho Mueang Dong Monument, Tambon Ban Tuek, Amphoe Si Satchanalai. The ceremony is held to honour "Muen Nakhon" or "Chaopho Mueang Dong", the establisher of Dong City. He was talented and courageous, as well as, specialized in catching elephants and utilising them in war. Later, he was executed to prove his loyalty to King Tilokkarat. Then, the villagers organized a ceremony to pay homage to Chaopho Mueang Dong by preparing a more-than-50-elephant parade wonderfully decorated, passing the village to pay respect to the shrine of Chaopho Khao Mung, and onward to the plaza of



Loi Krathong and Candle Festival

Chaopho Mueang Dong Monument to pay homage to Chaopho Mueang Dong. For more information contact, the Ban Tuek Sub-district Administration Organization, Tel. 0 5567 7200.

Loi Krathong and Candle Festival (งานลอยกระทงเผาเทียนเล่นไฟ)

Sukhothai's Loi Krathong is held annually on the full moon night of the 12th lunar month at the Sukhothai Historical Park. Activities during the festival include krathong or banana-leaf cup floating, a fireworks display, local games, processions, and traditional performances that reflect the lifestyle of the people as described in the stone inscription amid the glamorous atmosphere of the Sukhothai Historical Park, as well as, a light and sound presentation.

Khao Luang Winning Day (งานวันพิชิตยอดเขาลาวง)

This is a yearly event that Sukhothai province has organized for tourists and the local people to climb up to the summit of Khao Luang in the Ramkhamhaeng National Park, Amphoe Khiri Mat. The event is held around December every year. More details are available at the Ramkhamhaeng National Park, Tel. 0 5591 0001-2 or the Sukhothai Public Relations Office, Tel. 0 5561 2286.

Interesting Activities **Cycling Route along the Orchards** (เส้นทางจักรยานชมสวนเกษตร)

Travel via Highway No. 101 (Sukhothai – Phrae) to Amphoe Sawankhalok. Turn right for Tambon Khlong Krachong. Proceed some 2 kilometres

further for Bunchop Em-im Orchard, Tel. 08 1888 1739. Enjoy cycling around the orchard and taste a variety of fruits like pomelo, santol, sapodilla, coconut, star fruit, various kinds of bananas, as well as, the tasty and fleshy plum mango (*Bouae Macrophylla*) with its chicken-egged size. Then, proceed towards Tambon Ban Tuek by taking a right turn onto Highway No. 102 (Amphoe Si Satchanalai– Uttaradit) at Tambon Hat Siao. Turn left for some 30 kilometres for the Tambon Ban Tuek Community of Amphoe Si Satchanalai. This is a small and peaceful community filled with trees, paddy fields, and scenic mountain ranges, while tourists can enjoy the traditional life of fruit growers. Different types of fruits grown along the hilly terrain include longkong, langsat, mangosteen, durian, banana, pomelo, rambah, and rambutan. Contact

the Si Satchanalai District Agricultural Office, Tel. 0 5567 1036, or Village Headman, Mr. Saneh Mueangmun, Tel. 08 1395 7183.

Cycling in Sukhothai Historical Park

(เส้นทางจักรยานท่องเที่ยวเมืองเก่าสุโขทัย)

This activity is to sightseeing and study the archeological site in the historical park. It can be made by the rental bike service in front of the Historical Park or contact Tourist service centre in the Park Tel. 0 5569 7241.

Homestay

Ban Na Ton Chan Homestay (โฮมสเตย์ บ้านนาตันจัน)

is located in Tambon Ban Tuek, Amphoe Si Satchanalai. See the villagers' way of life, Khit cloth weaving in the ancient 'Dok Phikun' floral



Cycling in Sukhothai Historical Park

pattern, mud-soaked cloth making, basketry, wooden toys, and furniture made from tree roots and stumps. Visit the stray elephant nursing centre and seasonal fruit orchards. There are 12 houses for 60 people. Reservations can be made to Mr. Sa-ngiam Sawaenglap, Chairman of the Ban Na Ton Chan Homestay Group, at Tel. 0 5567 7209, 08 9885 1639.

To get there: From Bangkok, take a bus from the Northern Bus Terminal or Mo Chit Bus Station to the Hat Siao Market in Amphoe Si Satchanalai. Then hire a taxi or contact the homestay officer to take you from the Hat Siao Market. It is approximately 22 kilometres from the market to Na Ton Chan Village.

By train: Take a train from the Hua Lamphong Railway Station to the Phitsanulok Railway Station and connect to a bus to the Hat Siao Market.

Then, hire a taxi or contact the homestay officer to take you from the market.

By car: From the town of Sukhothai, follow Highway 101 past Amphoe Si Samrong, Amphoe Sawankhalok, and Amphoe Si Satchanalai. Then, take a right turn to follow Highway 102 (Si Satchanalai–Laplae), for 10 kilometres. Turn left at the junction to Tambon Ban Tuek for around 12 kilometres. It is 82 kilometres from the town to Na Ton Chan Village.

Local Products and Souvenirs

Khanom Kliao (ขนมเกลียว)

Famous snacks of Sukhothai made from wheat flour and egg, seasoned with salt and pepper, and made it into a twist shaped-dough. Fry until crispy and further glacé. It has a sweet taste and is available everywhere. Alternatively, make an



Rice Field at Ban Na Ton Chan



Sangkhalok Ceramics

order at Khru Aeo shop, Si Intrathit Road, Tel. 0 5561 2037, or Sukhontha shop, Charot-withithong Road, Tel. 0 5561 2112.

Sangkhalok Ceramics (เครื่องสังคโลก)

The reproduction of celadon wares are as beautiful as the originals.

Thung Luang Terra Cotta (เครื่องปั้นดินเผา)

of Khiri Mat district come in unique patterns. The products include flower pots, vases, basin, water jar, lamps, with perforated decorations of animal figures like frogs, bullfrogs, and dogs.

Butter-baked Banana (กล้วยอบเนย)

A famous snack of Amphoe Khiri Mat, it resembles another local sweet called Khanom Rang Nok made from sweet potato. This butter-

baked banana snack is made from slicing raw banana horizontally, left to dry for half a day, seasoned with salt, deep fried, adding sugar, and giving it a good stir. Sprinkle with sesame seeds and add butter. This product is available everywhere.

Khanom Phing, Thong Muan, Thong Phap, Thong Tan (ขนมผิง ทองม้วน ทองพับ และทองตัน)

Famous crispy snacks of various shapes: square, round tube, and thick roll. They are available at Talat Ban Kong, Amphoe Kong Krailat or at various souvenir shops in Sukhothai.

Khanom Thian Sabat Nga Samunphrai

(ขนมเทียนสะบัดงาสมุนไพร)

is a Thai sweet with herbs and sesame. It is



Ancient Gold Reproductions

made from coconut milk, sticky rice flour, tapioca flour, sugar, and herbal juice. All the ingredients are mixed, steamed, and stuffed. Balls of the mixture will be rolled in a pot of sesame and wrapped in fresh banana leaf. The sweet is available at the Che Hae Noodle Shop on Charotwithithong Road, Amphoe Mueang Sukhothai, Tel. 0 5561 1901.

Fried peanuts (ถั่วทอด)

of Si Samrong district, also called “200-year fried peanuts” are a tribute to a technique which has been inherited for many generations. The recipe is a mixture of rice flour, wheat flour, eggs, coconut milk, salt, pepper, chopped wild yam, which are then deep fried. They are available at the Lon Sin shop, Sirisamalang Road, Amphoe

Si Samrong, Tel. 0 5568 1443, as well as, other shops in this district.

Ancient Gold Reproductions (ทองโบราณ)

of Si Satchanalai district are entirely hand-made by skilled workers. These replicas of the Sukhothai style products include necklaces, wristlets, bangles, earrings, rings, etc. They are available at all gold shops in Amphoe Si Satchanalai.

Ancient Silver Reproductions (เงินโบราณ)

These replicas are entirely hand-made with distinctive skill. They are available at all silver shops in Amphoe Si Satchanalai.

Hat Siao fabric (ผ้าหาดเสี้ยว)

comes with 9 beautiful patterns woven with the use of a supplementary weft technique, done by the descendants of Thai Phuan, who migrated from the north of Vientiane, Lao PDR.

Marble Products (ผลิตภัณฑ์หินอ่อน)

The marble products from Amphoe Thung Saliang-Thoen include tables, chairs, flower pots, and alarm clocks.

Fighting Cocks (ไก่ชน)

This is located at the Chai Phichit cock-fighting ring, 99 Mu 7, Tambon Mueang Kao, Mueang Sukhothai. Enjoy the cock-fighting demonstration and learn about the animal's lifestyle, Tel. 0 5563 3344, 08 6539 1875, 08 9204 1264.

Souvenir Shops

Amphoe Mueang Sukhothai

Lung Faeng Pottery Shop (เครื่องปั้นดินเผาlung faeng) 311 Mu 3, Tambon Mueang Kao.

Khru Aeo (ครูแอ้ว) 29/8 Si Inthrahit Road, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5561 2037 (Khanom Kliao)

Ban Lung Faeng Phromphet (บ้านlung faeng phromphet) 311 Mu 3, Tambon Mueang Kao. This family-run business selling hand-made pottery is located near Sukhothai Historical Park.

Ban Khwang Wooden Handicraft Products Group (สหกรณ์บริการ ผลิตกรรมผลิตภัณฑ์ไม้บ้านขวาง จำกัด) 149 Mu 3, Tambon Ban Kluai, Tel. 0 5561 0188, 08 1604 4749 (made to order wooden furniture such as antique cupboards, beds and tables).



Suthep Sungkhalok (สุเทพสังคโลก) 203/2 Mu 3 Tambon Mueang Kao Tel. 0 5569 7036, 08 7198 0203.

Buddha Image Sculpture House (บ้านหัตถกรรมปั้น-หล่อ พระพุทธรูป และประติมากรรม) 311/3 Mu 3 Tambon Mueang Kao Tel. 08 1953 1746.

Ta Shop (ร้านตา) 120/3 Tambon Thani Tel. 0 5561 2112 (Snacks)

Amphoe Khiri Mat

Ban Thung Luang (บ้านทุ่งหลวง) It is located 15 kilometres along the Sukhothai–Kamphaeng Phet route. Take a left turn to this delicately ancient pottery of Ban Thung Luang. Some of the products include animal figurines, flower pots, vases, basins etc.

Aeo Supermarket (แอวซูเปอร์มาร์เก็ต) 18 Mu 6, Sukhothai-Kamphaeng Phet Road, Tambon Tanot, Tel. 0 5569 3504. Specialties: local sweets like snacks and butter-baked banana.

Amphoe Sawankhalok

Pansip Mae Somboon (ปั้นสิบ แม่สมบุรณ์) 65 Si Satchanalai Road (opposite Lim Mak Kee shop), Tel. 0 5564 4010.

Amphoe Si Satchanalai

Ko Noi Group (กลุ่มชาวบ้านเกาะน้อย) Products: local made pottery.

Ban Hat Siao (บ้านหาดเสี้ยว) Products: 9-pattern Pha Sin Tin Chok or hand-woven woman's sarong, Pha Khao Ma or loincloth used by men, and shawls. The hand-woven fabric of Ban Hat Siao is renowned for its beautiful patterns. Almost all houses in this district own a loom. Traditional hand-woven fabric shops are available everywhere.

Roeng (เรียง) 406 Sawankhalok–Si Satchanalai Road, Tambon Hat Siao (opposite George Sa shop), Tel. 0 5567 1129, 0 5567 2955, Products: traditional hand-woven fabric and Pha Sin Tin Chok.

Sathon (สาธอน) 477 Mu 2, Tambon Hat Siao, Tel./Fax 0 5567 1143. The shop houses the Gold Textile Museum and sells silver/gold brocade Pha Sin Tin Chok, garment of candidates for ordination, Pha Sin Tin Chok with Dok Khia pattern, and Tin Chok Ban Nam Pat. Free admission and open daily from 7.00 a.m.–6.30 p.m.

Ancient Gold & Silver Shops

Lamtat Ngoen Boran (ลำตัดเงินโบราณ) Products: Sukhothai-style silver and accessories, 13 Mu 3, Tambon Tha Chai, Tel. 0 5567 9068, 0 5563 1589.

Somsak Wongyai (สมศักดิ์ วงศ์ใหญ่) Products: gold, silver, and accessories, 4 Mu 3, Tambon Si Satchanalai, Tel. 0 5567 9186-7, 0 5563 1362.

Ban Thong Som Samai (บ้านทองสมสมัย) Products: offers a designing service, as well as, sells gold jewellery, 343/1 Mu 5, Tambon Tha Chai, Tel. 0 5567 9095, 0 5567 9055, 0 5567 9097, 0 5563 1603 Fax 0 5563 1604.

Suphaphon (สุภาพพร) Products: Sukhothai-style, as well as, ancient gold, 307 Mu 10, Tambon Tha Chai, Tel. 0 5567 9122, Fax 0 5567 9123.

Amphoe Si Samrong

Thua Thot Lon Sin (ถั่วทอดลอนศิลป์) (fried peanuts) 41/2 Mu 7, Sirisamalang Road, Tel. 0 5568 1443.

Thua Thot Lon Sin 2 (ถั่วทอดลอนศิลป์ สาขา ๒) 1/7 Mu. 5, Tambon Wang Luek, Tel. 0 5568 1625.

Amphoe Thung Saliam

Marble Factory (โรงงานหินอ่อน) Marble products: tables, chairs and vases. Tourists can buy these products along the Thung Saliam-Thoen route or at marble shops in Sukhothai, address: 201/1 Mu 2, Tambon Thung Saliam, Tel. 0 5565 9060, 0 5565 9213, 08 9703 5357, 08 1280 1050.

Amphoe Kong Krailat

Processed Dried Banana (กล้วยปากรัก) An OTOP product of the women's group from Ban Nong Tum, Amphoe Kong Krailat, Tel. 0 5565 5212, 08 9567 9093.

Example of Tour Programmes, Three Days, Two Nights

Day One

- Visit the Sukhothai Historical Park (inside the city wall).
- Visit important temples including Wat Maha That, Wat Si Sawai, Wat Sa Si, and Wat Traphang Ngoen.
- Pay homage to the Monument of King Ramkhamhaeng the Great.
- Visit the Ramkhamhaeng National Museum to see the stone inscription depicting the past story of Sukhothai city.
- Lunch (rice vermicelli with curry, Sukhothai-style noodles/à la cartedishes).
- Explore the ancient attractions outside the city wall.
- Pay homage to the image "Phra Phuttha Siri Mara Wichai" at the image hall building.
- Visit Wat PhraPhaiLuang.
- Visit Wat Si Chum to pay homage to "PhraAtchana", the large-scale Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara.
- Return to the accommodation. At leisure.

Day Two

- Visit the Si Satchanalai Historical Park and the Centre for Study and Preservation of Sangalok Kiln, the Sukhothai-period Sangalok celadon production site.
- Visit the Gold Textile Museum at the Sathon Shop, witness the cloth-weaving demonstration, and see the ancient utensils of the Thai Phuan people, Ban Hat Siao.
- Lunch.
- Visit the Ban Na Ton Chan Community, a small village in Tambon Ban Tuek. See the making of furniture from tree stumps and roots of fallen trees, crafting handmade items with local wisdom, demonstration of doll gymnastics (TukkataBa Hon), and the village's way of life, as well as sample fruits; such as, Langsat, Long Kong, durian, pomelo, and tangerine.
- Enjoy the famous dish which is unique to Ban Na Ton Chan, called "Khao Poep" or "Kuai Tiao Phra Ruang".
- Return to the accommodation. At leisure.

Day Three

- Visit the Organic Agriculture Project Sukhothai Airport.
- Plant rice saplings.
- Visit the organic vegetable beds, collect duck eggs, see a herd of white buffaloes, and enjoy a buffalo ride.
- Lunch.
- Sample a healthy menu including organic vegetable salad, pork leg and bun, rice leaf tea, chlorophyll extract juice, rice leaf ice-cream, etc.
- Return home.

Facilities

Accommodation

(Note: Room rates are subject to change without notice. Please contact the hotel in advance.)

Amphoe Mueang Sukhothai

99 Guesthouse (ไนน์ตีไนน์ เกสต์เฮาส์) 234/6 Soi Phanit San, Charotwithithong Road, Tel. 0 5561 1315, 0 5561 3382, 3 rooms: 150-180 Baht

Ananda Museum Gallery (อนันดา มิวเซียม แกลลอรี่) 10 Mu.4, Tambon Ban Lum Tel. 0 5562 2428-31, Fax 0 5562 1885, 32 rooms: 2,700-3,100 Baht

AT Home Sukhothai (แอท โฮม สุขโขทัย) 184/1 Wichien Chamnong Road Tel. 0 5561 0172 Fax 0 5561 0173, 11 rooms: 400-500 Baht

Ban Thai Guesthouse (บ้านไทย เกสต์เฮาส์) 38 Prawet Nakhon Road, Tambon Thani Tel. 0 5561 0163, 17 rooms and 7 bungalows: 150-500 Baht

Ban Moa Resort (บ้านหม้อ รีสอร์ท) 92/12 Mu 4 Tambon Mueang Kao Tel. 0 5563 3131, 08 1888 9657

Ban George (บ้านจอร์จ) 28/54 Soi Chaiwansut, Charotwithithong Road, Tel. 08 6100 7651, 8 rooms: 1,000-1,500 Baht

Chinnawat (ชินวัตร) 123 Nikon Kasem Road, Tel. 0 5561 1385 Fax 0 5561 4737, 35 rooms: 150-350 Baht

Country Resort (คันทรี่ รีสอร์ท) 9/9 Mu 3 Kirimath-Napho Road, Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5563 3333, 08 1972 3274 Fax 0 5565 3333, 5 rooms: 500-800 Baht

Fa Ruen Thai Resort (ฟ้าเรือนไทย รีสอร์ท) 9/16 Mu 3 Charotwithithong Road, Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5563 3469 Fax 0 5563 3469, 10 rooms: 800-2,500 Baht

Garden House (การ์เดน เฮาส์) 11/1 Prawet Nakhon Road, Tambon Thani Tel. 0 5561 1395 Fax 0 5521 0887, 22 rooms: 150-350 Baht

J & J Guesthouse (เจ แอนด์ เจ เกสต์เฮาส์) 122/1 Soi Mae Rampan, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5562 0095, 22 rooms: 300-800 Baht

Kho Koon (โคกคูน เกสต์เฮาส์) 86/1 Singhawatt Road, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5561 2081 Fax 0 5562 2157, 4 rooms: 500-900 Baht

Le Charme Sukhothai Resort (เลอ ชาลรม สุขโขทัย รีสอร์ท) 9/9 Mu 3 Kirimath-Na Pho Road, Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5563 3333, 5 rooms: 2,500-6,500 Baht

Lotus Village (เลดส์ วิลเลจ) 170 Ratchathani Road, Tel. 0 5562 1484, Fax 0 5562 1463, www.lotus-village.com, 20 rooms: 720-1,250 baht, 6 bungalows : 1,250-2,500 Baht

M G Guesthouse (เอ็ม จี เกสต์เฮาส์) 295/16 Sirisamarang, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5562 0707, 15 rooms: 350-600 Baht

Maithai GuestHosee (ไมไทย เกสต์เฮาส์) 121/1 Mu 1 Sirisamarang Road, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5561 6619, 0 5561 9619, 9 rooms: 100-150 Baht

Number Four Guesthouse (นัมเบอร์ โฟร์ เกสต์เฮาส์) 140/4 Soi Khlong Mae Rampan, Charotwithithong Road, Tel. 0 5561 0165, 9 rooms: 300-400 Baht

Orchid Hibiscus guesthouse (ออร์คิด ไฮบิคัส เกสต์เฮาส์) 407/2 Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5563 3284 Fax 0 5563 3365, 14 rooms: 800-1,200 Baht

Pailyn Sukhothai (ไพลินสุขโขทัย) 10/2 Mu 1, Charotwithithong Road, Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5563 3335-9, 0 5561 3310-5 Fax 0 5561 3317, 230 rooms: 1,200-2,500 Baht

Phu Arun Guesthouse & Resort (ภู่อรุณ เกสต์เฮาส์ แอนด์ รีสอร์ท) 81/5 Kuhasawan Road, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5562 0911, 10 rooms: 350-500 Baht

Phuwarin Homestay (ภูวรินทร์ โฮมสเตย์) Mu 4 Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5594 5084, 8 rooms: 500-1,000 Baht

Pin Pao Guesthouse (ปิน เป่า เกสต์เฮาส์) 27/2 Mu 3 Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5563 3284, 10 rooms: 800 Baht

Ratchathani (ราชธานี) 229 Charotwithithong Road, Tel. 0 5561 2877, 0 5561 1031 Fax 0 5561 2878, 83 rooms: 500-800 Baht

River House (ริเวอร์เฮาส์) 7 Soi Wat Kuhasawan 6, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5562 0396, 7 rooms: 150-350 Baht

River View (ริเวอร์วิว) 92-92/1 Nikon Kasem Road, Tel. 0 5561 1656, 0 5561 1372-3 Fax 0 5561 3373, 52 rooms: 350-650 Baht

Ruean Thai (เรือนไทย) 181/20 Soi Pracha Ruammit, Charotwithithong Road, Tel. 0 5561 2444, 0 5561 2456, Fax 0 5561 2444, www.rueanthaihotel.com 28 rooms: 1,000-3,500 Baht

Sabaidee Guesthouse (สบายดี เกสต์เฮาส์) 81/7 Mu 13 Charotwithithong Road, Tambon Ban Kluai, Tel./Fax 0 5561 6303, 08 9988 3589, 7 rooms: 200-600 Baht

Sawatdiphong (สวัสดิพิพงศ์) 56/2-5 Singhawat Road, Tel. 0 5561 1567, 0 5562 2268 Fax 0 5561 2268, 50 rooms: 400-600 Baht

Sky House (สกาย เฮาส์) 58/1-7 By-pass Road, Tambon Ban Kluay, Tel. 0 5561 2237-8 Fax 0 5561 2238, 35 rooms: 200-400 Baht

Sukhothai (สุโขทัย) 15/5 Singhawat Road, Tel. 0 5561 1133, 0 5561 1540, 42 rooms: 200-480 Baht

Sukhothai Guesthouse (สุโขทัย เกสต์เฮาส์) 68 Wichien Chamnong Road, Tambon Thani Tel. 0 5561 0453, 12 rooms: 350-750 Baht

Sukhothai Orchid (สุโขทัย ออริคิเด) 43 Singhawat Road, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5561 1193-4, 0 5561 3456 Fax 0 5561 2038, 67 rooms: 600-1,200 Baht

Sukhothai Tewson Resort (สุโขทัยทิวสน รีสอร์ท) 286/11 Mu 7 Tambon Bankluai, Tel. 08 1888 6378 Fax 0 5562 2019, 6 Villas: 600-2,000 Baht (located on the way to Kamphaeng Phet, just 5 mins from Khlong Pho intersection)

Sukhothai Treasure Resort & Spa (สุโขทัย เทรซเชอร์ รีสอร์ท แอนด์ สปา) 321/3 Mu 3 Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5569 7432, 78 rooms: 1,999-9,000 Baht

T R Guesthouse (ที อาร์ เกสต์เฮาส์) 25/4 Rat Uthit Road, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5561 1663, 20 rooms: 150-350 Baht

Thai Village Hotel & The Legendha Sukhothai (หมู่บ้านไทยและ เดอะเลเจนด้า สุโขทัย) 214 Charotwithithong Road, Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5569 7249, 0 5569 7275, 0 5569 7023, www.legendhasukhothai.com, 64 rooms: 1,750-3,550 Baht

Tharaburi Resort (ธาราบุรี รีสอร์ท) 321/3 Mu 3, Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5569 7132, Fax 0 5569 7131, www.tharaburiresort.com, 12 rooms: 1,500-15,000 Baht

The Old City Guesthouse (โอลด์ ซิตี้ เกสต์เฮาส์) 28/7 Mu 3 Charotwithithong Road, Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5569 7515, 08 1886 4886, 34 rooms: 500 Baht

Thong Hotel (ทอง ไชยเต็ล) 327/15 Mu 4 Tambon Pak Khwae, Tel. 0 5561 1628, 20 rooms: 250-500 Baht

Witoon Guesthouse (วิทูร เกสต์เฮาส์) 49 Mu 3 Charotwithithong Road, Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5569 7045 Fax 0 5563 3397, 18 rooms: 250-500 Baht

Amphoe Sawankhalok

Dee Town In (ดี ทาวน์ อินน์) 31/9 Mu 4, Tambon Nai Mueng, Tel. 0 5562 3752-6 40 rooms: 300-500 Baht

Sawankaburi (สวรรคบุรี) 15/31 Si Satchanalai, Tel. 0 5564 4197, 23 rooms: 1,000-1,700 Baht

Mueang Inn (เมืองอินน์) 21 Kasem Rat Road, Tambon Sawankhalok, Tel. 0 5564 1722, 0 5564 1753, Fax 0 5564 1662, 37 rooms: 230-400 Baht

Saeng Sin (แสงสินธุ์) 2 Thetsabandamri 3 Road, Tel. 0 5564 1259, 0 5564 1424 Fax 0 5564 1828, 34 rooms: 220-360 Baht

Supalai Place (ศุภาลัย เฟลส) 31/9 Mu 4 Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5564 1327, 0 5564 1772 Fax 0 5564 1772, 42 rooms: 400-800 Baht

The Sukhothai Heritage Resort (เดอะสุโขทัย เฮอร์เทจ รีสอร์ท) 999 Mu 2, Tel. 0 5564 7564-74 Fax 0 5567 7575 Bangkok Tel. 0 2250 4527-9 www.sukhothaiheritage.com, 68 rooms: 2,000-5,000 Baht

Amphoe Si Satchanalai

Mook Da Resort (มุกดา รีสอร์ท) 517/2 Mu 2, Uttaradit-Si Satchanalai Road, Tambon Hat Sieo, Tel. 0 5567 1023-4, 16 rooms: 200-300 Baht

Si Satchanalai Resort (ศรีสัชานาลัย รีสอร์ท) 240 Mu 2, Tambon Nong Aor, Tel. 0 5567 2666, 08 9780 5100, Fax 0 5567 2666, 29 rooms: 400-1,200 Baht

Amphoe Thung Sa Liam

Thara (ธารา) 52/5 Mu 11 Thung Saliam-Thoen, Tambon Thung Saliam, Tel. 0 5562 9523, 17 rooms: 350 Baht

Amphoe Si Samrong

Sukhothai Resort (สุโขทัย รีสอร์ท) 99 Mu 7, Tambon Sam Ruean, Tel. 0 5568 1696, 0 5568 1698-9, Fax 0 5568 1697, 80 rooms: 600-2,800 Baht

Amphoe Kong Krailat

Rap Lom (รำบลม) 125/4 Mu 4 Tambon Ban Krang, Tel. 0 5562 5357 Fax 0 5562 5252, 18 rooms: 300 Baht

Restaurants

Amphoe Mueang Sukhothai

Kuaitiao Sukhuthai Je He (ก้วยเตี่ยวสุโขทัยเจเฮ), Tel. 0 5561 1901

Kow Jeng Heng (ไคว้เจ็งเฮง) 142 Nikornkasem (Near Maenam Yom), Tel. 0 5561 1031

Chom Poschana (ชุมโภชนา) 135 Trichot Road Tel. 0 5561 1517

Ampai Poschana (อำไพโภชนา) 242/4-6 Charotwithithong Road, Tel. 0 5561 1289

Dream Café (ดรีมคาเฟ่) 86/1 Singhawat Road, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5562 2157, 0 5561 2081 (Thai, Chinese and European cuisine), Open: 10.00 a.m.–11.00 p.m.

Kuaitiao Sukhothai (Mai Klang Krung) (ก้วยเตี่ยวสุโขทัย ไม้กลางกรุง) 139 Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5562 1882 (Pad Thai, authentic Sukhothai noodles, and Tom Yam), Open: 9.00 a.m.–3.30 p.m.

Namkang (สวนอาหารน้ำค้าง) in the Legendha hotel 214 Mu 3 Charotwithithong Road, Tambon Mueang Kao Tel. 0 5569 7249, 0 5569 7275, 0 5569 7023 Thai Food, Open: 7.00 a.m.–9.00 p.m.

Ratchathani Café (ราชธานี คาเฟ่) Ratchathani Hotel, 229 Charotwithithong Road, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5561 1031, 0 5561 2877 (a la carte)

Sinwana (สินวนา) 321/2 Na Pho Road, Tambon Mueang Kao, Tel. 0 5569 7521-2 Fax 0 5569 7503 (authentic local cuisine), Open: 10.00 a.m.–10.00 p.m.

Somphon Photchana (สมพลโภชนา) 16 Praphon Bamrung Road, Tambon Thani, Tel. 0 5561 1461 (chicken rice and a la carte), Open: 6.00 a.m.–2.30 p.m.

Sukhothai Suki Coca (สุโขทัย สุกี้ โคคา) Sawatdiphong Hotel, 56/2-5 Singhawat Road, Tel. 0 5561 1567 ext. 417, 08 3872 0116 (Thai-style suki and a la carte), Open: 10.00 a.m.–10.00 p.m.

Amphoe Sawankhalok

Ko Heng (โกเฮง) 144/1 Na Mueang Road (on the bank of the Yom River), Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel. 0 5564 1616 (a la carte), Open: 10.00 a.m.–9.00 p.m.

Massey Coffee Shop (แมสเสย์ คอฟฟี่ ช็อป) Saengsin Hotel, 2 Thetsaban Damri 3 Road, Tel. 0 5564 1259, 0 5564 1424 (Thai cuisine and a la carte), Open: 6.00 a.m.–12.00 p.m.

Viva Café (วีว่าคาเฟ่) Mueang Inn Hotel, 19/1 Kasem Rat Road, Tel. 0 5564 1722 (Thai, Chinese, and European cuisine), Open: 8.00 a.m.–12.00 p.m.

Amphoe Si Satchanalai

Khaeng Sak (ร้านอาหารแก่งสัก) near the entrance to Si Satchanalai Historical Park Tel. 08 1962 6380

Kulap (กุลาบ) 473 Mu 2 Si Satchanalai–Sawankhalok Road (near the Caltex gas station), Tambon Hat Siao, Tel. 0 5567 1151, (Thai cuisine), Open: 10.00 a.m.–10.00 p.m.

Wang Yom Restaurant (ร้านอาหารวังยม) 9/1 Mu 2 Tambon Thachai Tel. 0 5563 1380 Thai food, Open: 8.00 a.m.–8.00 p.m.

USEFUL CALLS

Sukhothai Public Relations Office

Sukhothai Provincial Office

Si Satchanalai District Office

Tourist Police

Highway Police

Police Station

Sukhothai Hospital

Telephone Directory

Tel. 0 5561 2286

Tel. 0 5561 2286

Tel. 0 5567 1466

Tel. 1155, 0 5524 5358

Tel. 1193

Tel. 0 5561 1199, 0 5561 3112, 191

Tel. 0 5561 1701-2, 0 5561 1782

Tel. 1133

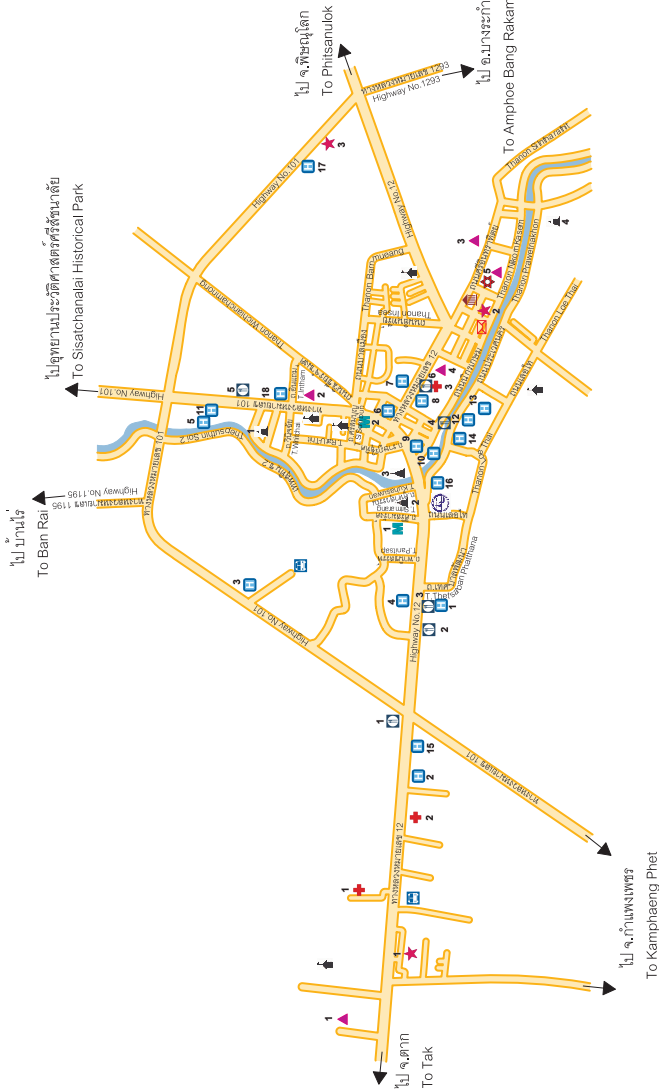
Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo





แผนที่ตัวเมืองสุโขทัย

SUKHOTHAI CITY MAP



โรงแรม Hotel

- โรงแรมเฟรนด์ เฮาส์ Friend House Hotel
- โรงแรมไพลิน สุโขทัย Pailyn Sukhothai Hotel
- โรงแรมตากกาน้ำ Sky House Hotel
- โรงแรมตากกาน้ำ Ratchathani Hotel
- โรงแรมไจ้สุโขทัย Lotus Village Hotel
- โรงแรมสุโขทัย Sukhothai Hotel
- โรงแรมสุโขทัย สุโขทัย Sukhothai Orchid Hotel
- โรงแรมสุโขทัย Savadiphong Hotel
- โรงแรมริมน้ำ Chinnawat Hotel
- โรงแรมริมน้ำ River View Hotel
- โรงแรมไทย เกตเฮาส์ Thai Guesthouse
- โรงแรมไทย Ban Thai Guesthouse
- โรงแรมยูฟ่า Yupha House Hotel
- โรงแรมสุโขทัย เกตเฮาส์ Soprasong Guesthouse
- โรงแรมสุโขทัย รีสอร์ท แอนด์ สปา Sukhothai Treasure Resort & Spa
- โรงแรมที อาร เกตเฮาส์ T.R.Guesthouse
- โรงแรมอนันดา วัฒนา แอนดะรอน Ananda Museum Gallery
- โรงแรมเรือนไทย Rusan Thai Hotel

วัด Temple (Wat)

- วัดทุ่งพุด Wat Thuchumphon
- วัดทุ่งสุวรรณ Wat Khuasawan
- วัดราชธานี Wat Ratchathani
- วัดศรีรัตนาราม Wat Sisawatwanaram

โรงพยาบาล Hospital

- โรงพยาบาลสุโขทัย Sukhothai Hospital
- โรงพยาบาลเทพยสุโขทัย Rumpae Sukhothai Hospital
- โรงพยาบาลพนมไพร Phattawat Hospital

ตลาด Market

- ตลาดโคตรีน Trirat Market
- ตลาดสดเทศบาล Thatsaban Market

สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest

- วิทยาลัยเทคนิคสุโขทัย Sukhothai Technical College
- สำนักงานเทศบาลเมืองสุโขทัย Sukhothai Municipality Office
- เรือนจำจังหวัดสุโขทัย Sukhothai Prison
- พิพิธภัณฑสถานเมืองสุโขทัย Amphoe Muang Sukhothai Office
- ศาลจังหวัดสุโขทัย Sukhothai Law Court

★ สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์สุโขทัย (เมืองเก่าสุโขทัย) Sukhothai Historical Park (Old Sukhothai City)
- ศาลพระเมรุ Phra Mae Ya Shrine
- พิพิธภัณฑสถานเมืองสุโขทัย Sangkhakol Museum

ร้านอาหาร Restaurant

- เดอะเฮาส์ Chae Hair Restaurant
- ซูเปอร์มาร์เก็ต Anpha Phichana Restaurant
- ร้านอาหารคนรัก Ton Krach Restaurant
- ซูเปอร์มาร์เก็ต Kho Cheng Restaurant
- ร้านอาหาร Mai Klang Restaurant
- ร้านอาหาร Dream Cafe Restaurant

สัญลักษณ์ Legend

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| ศาลากลางจังหวัด | City Hall | สถานีตำรวจ | Police Station |
| โรงเรียน | School | ถนน | Road |
| ไปรษณีย์ | Post Office | แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ | Stream, River |
| สถานีขนส่ง | Bus Terminal | | |



แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดสุโขทัย

SUKHOTHAI TOURIST MAP



สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว	Tourist Attraction
1 อุทยานแห่งชาติศรีสัชนาลัย	Si Satchanalai National Park
2 ศูนย์ศึกษาและอนุรักษ์เตาสังคโลก (เตาทุเรียง)	Centre for Study and Preservation of Sangkhalok Kilns
3 อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์ศรีสัชนาลัย	Si Satchanalai Historical Park
4 พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติสวรรคตวรนายก	Sawankhaloranayok National Museum
5 อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์สุโขทัย (เมืองเก่าสุโขทัย)	Sukhothai Historical Park (Old Sukhothai City)
6 พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ รมคำแหง	Ramkhamhaeng National Museum
7 พิพิธภัณฑ์สังคโลกสุโขทัย	Sangkhalok Museum
8 ศาลพระแม่ย่า Phra Mae Ya Shrine	
9 อุทยานแห่งชาติรามคำแหง (เขาลอง)	Ramkhamhaeng National Park (Khao Luang)

สัญลักษณ์ Legend

อำเภอ	Amphoe (District)	ทางหลวง	Highway
สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว	Tourist Attraction	ทางรถไฟ	Railway
สถานีรถไฟ	Railway Station	เส้นขอบเขตจังหวัด	Province Boundary
แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ	Stream, River	เส้นขอบเขตอำเภอ	District Boundary

4 2 0 4 กิโลเมตร
Kilometers

Phra Achana Buddha Image at Wat Si Chum



Si Satchanalai Historical Park



TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND (TAT)

Head Office

1600 Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan

Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel. 1672 , 0 2250 5500

Fax. 0 2253 7440

E-mail: info@tat.or.th

www.tourismthailand.org

Open daily: 08.30-04.30 p.m.

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND SPORTS

Tourist Information Center, 1st floor

4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10100

Tel. 0 2283 1556

Open daily: 08.30 a.m.-04.30 p.m.

SUARNABHUMI AIRPORT

Arrival Hall 2nd Floor Gate No.3

Tel. 0 2134 0040 (24Hrs.)

Open daily: 08.30 a.m.-04.30 p.m.

TAT AUTHORITY OF THAILAND, SUKHOThai

200 Jarodwithithong Rd, Tambon Thani,

Amphoe Muang Sukhothai, Sukhothai 64000

Tel. 0 5561 6228-9

Fax. 0 5561 6366

E-mail: tatsukho@tat.or.th

Areas of Responsibility: Sukhothai, Kamphaeng Phet and Uttaradit

Open daily : 08.30 a.m. - 04.30 p.m.



Wat Suan Kaeo Utthayan Noi

Information by: TAT Sukhothai

Tourist Information Division (Tel. 0 2250 5500 ext. 2141-5)

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